Fair; variable winds, becoming southeast,

WHY LI LOST HIS JACKET.

VOL. LXL-NO. 345.

His Emperor Desired to Rebuke Without Deposing Him.

JAPANESE REPULSED AT WEIHAIWEI.

They Attached in the Absence of the Fleetteaten Back at One Entrance, They Tried Another-China Means to Exhaust Japan and Compet Her to Sue for Peace-The Englus of Japanese From Shanghat Megins-China Expects to Have 60,000 Men in Coren Before October - England Will Hold Japan for the Loss of the Kow Shing-Loss of Vicercy Chang's Pine New Ride Factory .. The Pight at Scoul-Russia Keeps Close Watch and Is Ready for Action-Japanese Pinances - China Making Powder.

LONDON, Aug. 11 .- The Standard's correspondent in Berlin confirms the United Press despatch of Aug. 3 announcing that Li Hung Chang had been divested of the yellow jacket in consequence of his remissness in prosecuting the war. The correspondent says that this information comes from a high diplomatic source and is unquestionably authentic.

The Emperor's object in treating the Vicercy as he did was not to disgrace him in the eyes of the world, but simply to reprove him for his dilatoriness. The rebuke merely signifies that the war is to be prosecuted in earnest, and that the Viceroy will be held primarily answerable for the issue.

The correspondent learned from the same diplomatio source that it is now China's intention to continue the war until Japan's strength is exhausted, and she is compelled. perhaps by the powers, to sue for mercy and for pardon for the Kow Shing affair, which greatly irritated the nation.

CHINESE WIN AT WEI-RAI-WEI. The Shanghai correspondent of the Central Neuer says:

" During the absence of the Chinese fleet the Japanese attacked the Chinese at Wel-halwei on Thursday morning. They were repulsed at one entrance and then they tried the

The Times correspondent at Shanghai says that 12,000 Japanese from Fusan and 8,000 from Gensan are marching on Seoul.

LONDON, Aug. 10 .- The Central News correpondent in Shanghai telegraphs that the final exodus of Japanese residents has begun. Some 600 Japanese, who have closed their business indefinitely, will leave Shanghai to-morrow for bome. The Japanese Post Office has been shut. Every precaution has been taken to prevent any hostile demonstration of the natives against the emigrants.

Capt. Galsworthy and Chief Officer Tamplin of the Kow Shing have arrived in Shanghai. The American and Norwegian Consuls in Shanghal are refusing clearances to ships carrying

The telegraph line in Corea is controlled by the Japanese in the south and by the Chinese in the north, and both the Japanese and the Chinese refuse to transmit news despatches. It is calculated that China will have 80,000

soldiers in Corea before the close of September. Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, in answering Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett in the House of Commons to-day, said that Great Britain would hold Japan responsi ble for the loss of British life and property resulting from the sinking of the Kow Shing.

TRE MIKADO'S COUSIN GOING HOME. cousin, Prince Komatsu, who has been studying maritime forts in Europe, has left Paris for Havre, en route to Japan, returning by way of

the United States. Fifty Japanese officers, who have been studying in France, have started for home.

FRANCE OFFERS TO COOPERATE WITH RUSSIA BERLIN, Aug. 10. - The Togeblott says that France has offered to cooperate with the Ruscian fleet at the seat of war.

CHANG'S GREAT MISFORTUNE. He Loses His Pine New Ride Factory by Fire-Japanese at Chemuly

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.-News from Hankow. China, is that a great calamity has befallen the Viceroy Chang of Hu Kuang, in the otal loss of the new rifle factory which he had just completed at Han Yung. The Viceroy had sen working on this factory for several years. and he expected it to demonstrate that Chine could turn out as good guns as foreigners. He also expected to fill large orders for the Government to supply troops for Corea. just at this time some workmen who had been discharged set fire to the buildings and they were destroyed, and all the costly machinery ruined. The buildings wouldn't have burned had the Viceroy followed his architect's advice. but he insisted on using wooden bearings and spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved, and in four hours the great works were a

ROW THE JAPANESE LAND TROOPS. A Chemulpo correspondent gives a graphic account of the way over 12,000 Japanese troops were landed at that port early in July within four days. The troops, he said, were admirably equipped and under perfect discipline. Boats m the cruisers in the harbor and hired trans ports landed the men, work going on by night under the powerful search lights of the men-ofwar. The troops brought everything they could

heap of ashes. The total loss will reach \$1,000,

000. It is doubtful if the Viceroy will be able

to raise funds for rebuilding the works, as he

met with great opposition from those who hate

all European innovations.

possibly need, including kindling wood and the materials for an army telegraph line. About half the force was pushed on toward Seoul, where it took possession of all the comsanding positions near the capital. This move will cost China dear if she attempts to capture Scoul. The remaining troops went into camp near Chemulpo, which the Japanese engineers fortified in scientific style. All the foreigners were struck with the perfect discipline of the

By United Press.

The steamship City of Peking arrived this morning from Hong Kong via Yokohama. War had not been formally declared when she sailed. The greatest excitement prevailed at Yokohama over the prospect of war with China, and confidence was expressed that Japan would win. Chinese were being openly insulted on the streets and sometimes subjected to bodfly harm. Several small outbreaks against Chinese occurred, but they were promptly checked by officers and the citizens of other countries were in no danger. On July 26 the last Japanese war ship sailed from Yokohama for Chemulpo.

PORRIGO PLEETS AT SHANGRAL The foreign men of war were all concentrated at Shanghal, in order to be ready to protect the interests of their respective countries. The United States had the ships Baltimore and Mon-ocacy among the other fleets. Meetings were ernment, also negotiating for the purchase of being held in Yokohams every evening, at coal-

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894.—COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. which the situation was discussed and the utmost hatred shown to China, It is the opinion of those who can speak authoritatively that all reliable news concerning the war can be received

only by steamer.
On July 17 British marines numbering thirtyseven crossed the line of defence adopted by the Japanese commander near Seoul. They were remonstrated with, and there was a slight collision. The marines forced their way through, however, in order to go on duty to protect the British legation at Seoul. They were not subsequently molested.

The excitement in China is not so great as in

Japan. The festivities incident to the birthday of the Empress Dowager have been abandoned. her Majesty declaring that the honor of China must be upheld.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON COREA.

Japanese papers publish a telegram from Seoul, dated July 27, stating that the Japanese Minister urged the Corean Government to drive the Chinese soldiers from Asan by force if it really wished to demonstrate that it was an independent State, and declaring that if Corea did not drive the Chinese from her borders then she had deceived Japan in declaring herself an independent State. The Japanese Minister pressed the Peninsular Government to abrogate the existing treaties between China and Corea.

A meeting of the Corean Cabinet was held in the presence of the King and a resolution was passed applying for the aid of China. These three proposals were made by the Japanese Minister to the Corean Government: To accept the advice of Japan; to abandon the

despatch of an ambassador to China annually, and to drive the Chinese soldiers from Asan.

COREA'S ANSWER, Subsequently, under date of July 22, the Japanese Minister in Seoul sent this telegram to his

Government: The Corean Government has refused to accept the proposals of the Japanese Government, and it does not appear likely that it will reconsider the matter.

It is unavoidably necessary to make fresh resolutions, and thorough preparations have now been made. The Coreans request the Japanese Minister to withdraw the Japanese troops from the country, and also the proposals made by the Japanese Government to the Corean Government, on the ground that if Corea adopts Japan's proposals others powers will despatch forces to the kingdom and make similar demands. thereby embarrassing, as well as forcing the Corean Government to do their bidding. Corea will make the various internal reforms only after the departure o the Japanese troops from Corea, the Government of which is undoubtedly instigated by China in this THE FIGHT AT SECUL.

The Japanese Gazette of July 24 gives the following details of the skirmish near the palace

"Yesterday morning there was a skirmish be tween Japanese and Corean troops outside the royal palace at 8 o'clock, and, the Corean troops ffering resistance, there was a fight for twenty minutes, after which the Coreans were dipersed and fifty of their arms fell into the hands of the Japanese."

Another account says: "To Mr. Oteri's second demand the Corean Government returned an insolent reply, and the castle showed signs of great disturbance. The Minister placed himself under escort of Japanese troops, and was going to the royal palace when the Corean troops fired at him. The Japanese troops responded, and the fight was over in twenty minutes and the Minster went to the palace.'

Still another version is: "The Corean Government having given a most insolent reply to the Minister's second demand, the Minister saw the futility of any longer negotiating with the Corean officials, and intended to go this morning to the palace to communicate directly with the King. Before this the King resolved to call to his aid his father, Ta-in-kiun, and seek his counsel on the present lamentable condition of the country. On this being communicated to the King's father the latter hesitated, as he feared that the Bin family would, on hearing this, prevent him by violence from going to the palace. The King was at length obliged to ask the Japanese Minister for an escort of Japanese troops when Ta-in-kiun should come to the

palace.
"Mr. Oteri sent an escort to Ta-in-klun, and at 8 o'clock troops, under the Bin family's in-A despatch from Paris says that the Mikado's structions, fired on the Japanese troops, who re-ousin, Prince Komatsu, who has been studying turned the fire. The fight ceased in about twenty minutes. Ta-in-kiun we castle in safety with Mr. Oteri. They had an audience with the King, who backed the Minis ter in his demands and assured him that he had

no intention of rejecting them. "Ta-in-kiun was appointed head of the Government. He will remain at present in the palace. The Bin family, which is at the bottom of the present trouble; through its selfish ambi tion will lose its power, as Ta-in-kiun is known to be its enemy."

RUSSIA KERPS CLOSE WATCH. The announcement is made in a despatch from Seoul that the flag of the Czar is flying from the island of Getsubito. The Russian Minister has acceded to the request of the Queen of Cores and her relatives, the Bin family, to give her

protection in case of emergency. JAPAN'S PINANCIAL STRENGTH A prominent Japanese newspaper, in the course of an argument in favor of making war on China at the present time, says that the surplus in the treasury amounts to almost 9,000,000 yen, to which should be added 5,000,000 yen accruing in the twenty seventh fiscal year from the surplus for various expenditures. This money can be used as a war fund, because there is no pressing need for its use locally. The Government has th power by a word of command to divert this 14,-000,000 yen to war purposes. This amount would pay for the war only for a short time, and the same newspaper advocates as a means of raising the necessary sinews of war the increase of the note-issuing power of the Bank of Japan. It may be increased from \$5,000,000 to 125,000,-000 yen without affecting the national credit or

currency in the least. COREAN SENTIMENT. The Kokumin correspondent says, in regard

to the sentiment of Coreans: "The majority of Coreans are satisfied with being dependent on China. They believe Japan and China cannot act in conjunction, but deny that Japan is friendly to them. They prefer being partly or altogether dependent on another nation to being independent. The Takakuto are powerful enough to crush the central Government some day unless the latter is assisted

by foreign troops. CHINA MAKING POWDER.

Word comes from Shanghai that the powder mills at Kiang Lan are in operation day and night, turning out over 10,000 pounds of explosives each day. Orders sent to Japan for coal cannot be filled, and the Chinese Government have reserved the whole supply from the Kelung mines.

RUSSIANS AT VLADIVOSTOCK. Intelligence comes from Vladivostock that three regiments of infantry, a corps of engineers, seven war ships, and other forces are being prepared for transportation to Corea, but the objes not known.

The proposal to make the port of Jinsen neutral has been rejected by the foreign Ministers. The Chinese Minister was excluded from the meeting because he had not the proper credentials, in the opinion of the Ministers from other powers. TOKIO PAPERS SUSPENDED.

The Tokio papers have been suspended so frequently by the Government for publishing war news and alleged secrets of the Japanese tiovrnment of a terrorist character that the publishers have been compelled to arrange for inerchange of subscription lists during their re-

tirement. cursues ser causes.

ASTORS GET A LECTURE.

TOO MUCH LUXURY BAD FOR LITTLE ROOSEVELTS, SAYS THE COURT.

Judge Barrett Cuts Down From \$30,000 a Year to \$15,000 a Year the Allowance to James Roosevelt Roosevelt for Maintaining His Two Children, Who Are of School Age-Mrs, Caroline Astor and John Jacob Thought It Not Too Much,

It is seldom that the courts have to determine how the very wealthy shall live, but Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court has had such a case before him concerning the children of James Roosevelt Roosevelt, first Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, and he has made a precedent by setting his face against the rearing of children in great luxury. His judgment differs widely from that of members of the Astor family.

James R. Roosevelt, who became Secretary of the London Legation on Nov. 3, 1893, was mur-ried on Nov. 18, 1878, to Helen Astor, daughter of William Astor. Four days before the mar-riage William Astor put \$400,000 in bonds in charge of the United States Trust Company and provided that his daughter should have for life the income from them, which amounts to \$22,-000 a year, and that the principal should go to her children. On June 5, 1888, he put \$250,000 more with the company on much the same conditions. The income from this batch of bonds is \$13,750. Mr. Astor died on April 25, 1892, leaving by his will \$850,000 more in trust for his daughter on similar conditions, as well as the house at 372 Fifth avenue, where his daughter had formerly lived with her husband. The entire income from all these funds and the rent of the house

amount to about \$80,000 a year. Mrs. Helen Roosevelt died Nov. 12, 1893, while temporarily residing at Ascot. Two children survive her, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, born Aug. 21, 1879, and Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, born Sept. 26, 1881. It is about the maintenance of these children, who will come nto an income of more than \$80,000 a year when they reach their majority, that the prelitigation arises. The son has been at school at Groton, Mass., until vacation, at an expense of \$650 a year, and the daughter, who has been in delicate health, has been living at the residence of her father, 2 Upper Belgrave street, London.

Mr. Roosevelt made application to the Supreme Court for a determination as to what portion of the incomes of the children should be given to him as their guardian for their support and for his services as guardian. The matter was sent to William G. Davies as referee and he reported in line with the opinions of the witnesses before him that \$30,000 a year should be allowed to Mr. Roosevelt for the maintenance of the two children—or, say, \$300 a week apiece. Mr. Roosevelt, being accountable as the father of the children for their support, averred that his own income was insufficient for that purpose. The testimony showed that Mr. Roosevelt has an income from his own estate of about \$15,000 a year. His salary of \$2,600 a year, he said, went in the expenses of his office, and when asked what those expenses were he said: portion of the incomes of the children should be

a year. His salary of \$2,500 a year, he said, went in the expenses of his office, and when asked what those expenses were he said:

"It is rather hard to explain. It is charity, most of it. People who are over there get stranded, and as we have no sovernment funds in our hands for that purpose we frequently have to pay their passage back to this country. A great many people come to us in a destitute condition. There are also expenses that I have to incur in entertainments. Lately, the officers of the Chicago have been there and I have had to entertain them. In those expenses I think, really my salary has been more than expended during the last six months."

He was then asked: "Now as to your expenditures; have you kept an account of them during the past six months?"

"I have kept," he replied, "an accurate account of them from the date of my wife' death down to May 17, a little over six months. My total expenses during this period have been \$19.076.96."

When asked to be specific he said:

"When asked to be specific he said:

down to May 17, a little over six months. My total expenses during this period have been \$10,070,90."

When asked to be specific he said:
"My own personal expenses, as nearly as i can give them, have been between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The balance has been entirely made up in maintaining my home, rent, household expenses, doctors' bills for the children, school, governess, classes, teachers, clothing for the children, and other running expenses. I pay \$4,000 a year rent for the city house, but I will have to get a country house for the summer season for the children at a rent of about \$1,500. My outlay for doctors' services has been very large. My little girl has been very delicate, and has had several operations performed, and there has been a large expense for nurses. I paid out in this way between \$2,000 and \$3,000 last winter. My boy will have to have a tutor during the summer months, as he is somewhat backward. I keep two horses for the children and one for myself. During those six months in which I have expended ahout \$19,000 my income was \$8,372." He said also that he had been trying to economize of late.

Mr. Roosevelt said that during the life of his wife they had lived at an expense of \$50,000 a year. A letter was sent to the referree from London on June 5 last from Mrs. Carolinc Astor, the grandmother of the children, reading:

Dasa Sin: The application of my son-in-law, Mr. James R. Roosevelt, for an allowance of \$50,000 a year for the support and maintenance of his two children during the minority meets with eyentier approbation and is approved of also by all the rembers of my family. I sincerely trust that this another will be allowed him from the large income which comes to the children, as it would other who the home and maintenance of his two childens during their minority meets with eyentier approbation and is approved of also by all the rembers of my family. I sincerely trust that this another will be allowed him from the large income which comes to the children, as it would otherwise be impossib

The referee also received the following letter from John Jacob Astor, the brother-in-law of Mr. Roosevelt, dated at Paris, June 7 last: Mr. Roosevelt, dated at Paris, June 7 last;
DEAR Six: Personally and as one of the trustees of
the Roosevelt children's estate, I heartly approve of a
\$40,000 per annum allowance to my heather in law
for bringing up his hiltren, since they will have over
\$90,000 a year on coming of age, and on account of
the smallness of his own income this amount seems to
me to be reasonable and necessary in order that they
may live in a mainer suitable for their condition in
life and as their mother would have wished. I there
fore sincerely hope this application may be granted
Belleve me yours, very respectfully. J. J. Asron.

The proferes said in his report that he had

The referen said in his report that he had taken lifto consideration that all the relatives of the children are wealthy, and that the children "have been accustomed to all luxuries which money could procure." He says he relied largely on the statement of John Jacob Astor, "the present head of the family, brother-in-law of the petitioner and one of his own generation, who was familiar with the manner of living and its cost, to which his sister, her husband and children, were accustomed." The referee continues.

who was familiar with the manner of living and its cost, to which his sister, her husband and children, were accustomed." The referce continues:

"It seems to me intolerable and unjust that, to the besenter that high they have suffered in the loss of a mother's care and training, should be added a change in their pseuniary circumstances and a deptivation of the conforts which during her lifetime were at their disposal." He adds:

"The entire income of the patitioner is wholly inadequate to educate and maintain the said children in the same manner in which he and his wife have been accustomed to educate and maintain them, and as their near relatives are educated and maintained."

On a motion to confirm the report of Referce Davies Justice Barrett yesterday wrote:

"I know of no principle or precedent which would justify the Court in wholly confirming the report. The boy is under fifteen years of age, the girl is under thirteen. One is at school in this country; the other is living in London with some of her father's relatives. Their father's household is maintained, not so much as a home for them, though they occasionally share its comforts, as an establishment suitable to his official station. The allowance asked, \$30,000, is something quite unheard of. It is difficult to cone vive of any circumstances. The moome of these Infants is large and should not be dissipated merely to accustom these children to lundry. When they are of age they can do what they like with their own. In the mean time they should be habituated to prudence and healthful recreation, and if necessary, the best of medical service. When they are older and their needs, social and otherwise, are greater, the earlier allowance can be judicially increased. A special application calls for thorough type good education, maintenance, and healthful recreation, and if necessary, the best of medical service. When they are older and their needs, social and otherwise, are greater, the earlier allowance can be judicially increased. A special application cal of \$7.300 per annum for each of these children should cover every proper expenditure for his or her comfortable maintener. In the characteristic maintener is thorough sducention, healthful recreation, and healthful enjoyment. In fact, I deem the allowance an extreme exercise of discretion. The report will accordingly be modified and an allowance of \$15,000 per annum will be made for both children. Arrives Chicago, via Lake Share, 3.30 p. M. arrives New York (2007 M. B. arrive

Rives and Lieut.-Col. Stephen H. Olin. When asked yesterday if the case would be left where Judge Barrett had put it. Mr. Montgomery said:

"As far as I know nothing more will be done. I am somewhat surprised at Judge Barrett knows more about such things than either Mr. Roosevelt or myself.

"Mr. Roosevelt's request was heard carefully by the ruteree. As Mr. Roosevelt and his family live. \$30,000 is none too much for the proper support of his children. Such was the opinion of Mr. Davis, but Judge Barrett, I see, has taken exception to the opinion of his referee. If \$15,000 is too small a sum to cover the educational and living expenses of the children, the deficit will have to be made up out of Mr. Hoosevelt's pocket."

THE PARMERS WON THE FIGHT. The Ditch and Barriende Made by Mr. Mettlar Falled to Bar Them Out,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10,-There was open warfare this morning between a lot of farmers of Piscataway township, near the landing bridge, about two miles from this city. The dispute originated over the ownership of some gravel in the Raritan River near the property of George W. Mettler of Ivy Hall. It is likely that legal means will have to be taken before

the matter can be adjusted. The farmers of that section are anxious to work out parts of their road tax by carting the gravel from a bar in the Raritan River, adjacent to Mr. Mettlar's property, to the road. John Smock, the road overseer, could make no satisfactory agree nent with Mr. Mettlar regarding the price of

ment with Mr. Mettlar regarding the price of the gravel, and finally decided to cart it without his consent. He ordered several teams to go to the gravel bar. Mr. Mettlar, however, had anticipated that there would be an egort to cart the gravel, so he had a trench deg just inside the fence line of his property.

When the men arrived ou the scene with their teams they found the trench barring their entrance. Under Mr. Smock's directions the fence was torn down, and the men began to fill up the ditch. Mr. Mettlar's men took the shovels away from the township forces, and a sharp scuffle ensued. Mr. Mettlar then placed two large farm wagons across the entrance of the road. Mr. Smock promptly took down more fence, and although the heavy teams and wagons had to descend a steep embankment, they succeeded in crossing the meadows to Mr. Mettlar's property to get the gravel. Mr. Mettlar did not molest them on their return. He said, however, that he would resist further efforts to drive on his property. The township committee, consisting of Warren Smalley, A. Gray, and S. R. Dayton, are backing Overseer Smock. Well-known farmers from all through the township gathered at the east end of the bridge this morning, and the majority were of the opinion that the township was in the right. Mr. Mettlar insists that the gravel belongs to him, as his deed calls for iss acres at low water mark, and consequently the township has no right to it without his permission.

SHADY SIDE GROVE DESTROYED One Man Burned to Death; Three Others

Seriously-A Bog Gave the Alarm, Shady Side Grove, on Fort George avenue near 197th street, a picnic ground owned by August A. Dick of 2,535 Eighth avenue, was wrecked by fire early yesterday morning, and four men who were sleeping in one of the buildings were burned, one fatally. The latter was Frederick Rowe of 5 West Eighteenth street. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital and died there yesterday evening. The injured men are John Norton, the bartender; Jack Smith, and a man known as Whitey.

The building was a one-story wooden one, with a large pavilion and a storeroom in the rear. The fire started in the rear of the pavilion at The fire started in the rear of the pavilion at about 5:30 o'clock, and was discovered by a Newfoundland dox belonging to H. J. Rushmeyer, who has a saloon next door. Norton, the bartender, was the first to wake. He picked up the money drawer, and, clad only in a shirt, made for the front door. When he opened it the fiames, fanned by a strong n. 'h wind, burst through the partition and encircied him, settling fire to his shirt and hair. In his fright Norton dropped the money drawer and crawled out of the building on his hands and knees.

By this time the roar of the flames had awakened the other three men, who were asleep in the storehouse. Smith and Whitey, partly clad, ran to a window and dropped to the ground. Rowe, who was the last to get out, escaped by the same means, but he was terribly burned and lay on the grass screaming with sain.

When the fire engines arrived these was little.

rived in this city from New York at 9 o'clock this morning on the Pennsylvania limited. He asked to be excused from being interviewed and of immediately to his home at Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street. Vice-President Wickes of the Pullman

pany said to-day that quarters must be found new men at work, and the only way he saw to do it was to evict all the strikers using the company's houses and flats who were in arrears company's houses and flats who were in arrears for rent. He did not know when the process would be put in operation, and said he had taken no active steps for wholesale evictions, but it would begin very soon, as the new men desired also to live conveniently to their work.

There are 3,000 strikers and their families living in the dwellings of the company, and only a few have paid any rent since the strike began, although the company has not falled to send the collectors around on the first of every month. There are 1,000 new men working in the shops who have families to be accommodated. As the l'ulliman company owns the whole town, streets, sidewalks, &c., it is probable that the evicted strikers and their families town if the company saw fit, after their household effects had been put out of the houses belonging to the company.

LAWYER BROOKE IN CONTEMPT. Fined \$351.19 and Must Go to Juli if He Doesn't Pay It,

Lawyer Charles W. Brooke has been fined \$351.19 for contempt of court, and an order has been signed by Judge Freedman of the Superior Court directing that he be committed to jail until the fine is paid or he is otherwise discharged. The order of commitment was granted upon the application of Lawyer Edward J. McGuire, representing St. John's College, Fordham, which secured a judgment against Mr. Hrooke on May 13, 1878, for \$421, 19, which has never been paid. Upon this judgment an execution was issued but returned unsatisfied, and on Nov. 23 last an order for the examination of the lawyer in supplementary proceedings was obtained in order to see whether he did not have property sufficient to pay the judgment. The examination was adjourned from time to time, and finally on June 3, when it was to have been proceeded with, Mr. Brooke did not appear, and his default was taken. An order was then secured requiring lim to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for not obeying the order. The hearing was postponed on several secasions, and was down for yesterday, but Mr. Brooke again neglected to appear, with the result that he has now been adjudged in contempt. He is sout of town. representing St. John's College, Fordham, which

THE STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE. He Must Return Money Deposited With

KINGSTON, Aug. 10. Judge Clearwater filed day a decision in the case of Harvey A. Farrington against Louis A. Hornbeck which will of great interest to all persons who bet or hold stake money. About three years ago Far-rington made two bets, one of \$10 and the other rington made two bets, one of \$10 and the other of \$50, on a foot race run in Wawarsing. He oliaced the money in the hands of Hornbeck, as siakeholder, and when he lost the bet he authorized that man to pay over the money. A long lime afterward Farrington feit the need of money and asked Hornbeck to roturn him the stake money he had placed in his hands. Upon his refusal Farrington brought soil in a Justice's court, but the decision of Justice Russell was spaint him. The case was appealed, and Judge (tearwater has reversed the decision, saying that the statute makes it imperative upon a stakeholder to return the amount of money deposited with him by a better, and in case of refusal he is liable in civil action for the amount.

REINHART HAS RESIGNED. HIS LETTER TO THE DIRECTORS OF

THE ATCHISON COMPANY.

He Says He Does Not Wish to Betard the Reorganization-Mr. Male Resigns from the Protective Committee - Chances of Prosecution for Violation of the Provistons of the Inter-State Commerce Law,

Late yesterday afternoon it was officially anunced that Mr. J. W. Reinhart had tendered his resignation as President and director and a ecsiver of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. This announcement was made by Mr. Rein-

hart himself in the following statement:
"On Aug. 8 Mr. Reinhart, before receiving
or being officially informed of the contents of Mr. Little's report, sent the following letter to the Board of Directors of the Atchison Company and a similar letter was also placed in the hands of Mr. W. H. Peckham, counsel of the Union Trust Company, to be presented to the

Court: To the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and

Sista Fi Railroad Company.
"GENTLEMEN: I hereby tender my resignaion as President and Director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, and I quest that you will forward a copy of this resignation to each of the auxiliary companies composing the system, and that the directors of such companies will please consider such copy as my resignation as President and director of each of said companies.

"The recent examination of the accounts of the company, undertaken with my hearty approval, has called attention to certain methods of statement which have been the subject of much adverse criticism. So far as I have seen. no imputation has been made upon my persona integrity, or any suggestion that I have profited to the slightest degree by reason of the matter criticised.

"Certain features of my administration have however, been so generally criticised that I feel, whether rightly or wrongly, I am no longer in full harmony with those interested in the

"I am satisfied that my further continuance in the Presidency of the company might be an obstacle in the way of a speedy and successful reorganization of the property. I have no desire to impair in any way the efforts now being made, or which may be made hereafter, to put the property on a sound basis for successful

"Under these circumstances it seems hardly fair that I should continue to operate the prop-erty, even though confident, as I am, that ultimately my course will be found to have been to the interest of all.

"I wish to add, in justice to myself, that I am also impelled to take this course by the fact that my health has for some time been seriously impaired and I do not feel that, even under the most favorable conditions. I ought longer to continue the strain and responsibility of the position. "Thanking the Board for the confidence reposed in me, I remain very respectfully,
"J. W. REINHART."

It has been well understood for some time that Mr. Reinhart had determined upon this step, and the formal announcement occasioned no

About 5:30 o'clock, and was discovered by a Newfoundland dog belonging to H. J. Rushmeyer, who has a saloon next door. Norton, the bartender, was the first to wake. He picked upthe money drawer, and, clad only in a shirt the flames, fanned by a strong b., h which, burst through the partition and encircived him, setting fire to his shirt and hair. In his fright Norton dropped the money drawer and crawled out of the building on his hands and knees.

Hy this time the roar of the flames had awakened the other three men, who were asleep in the storehouse. Smith and Whitey, partly clad, ran to a window and dropped to the ground. Rowe, who was the last to get out, excaped by the same means, but he was terribly burned and lay on the grass screaming with pain.

When the fire engines arrived there was little for them to do, as the buildings were then burned to the ground. The High Bridge engine was delayed nearly an hour by getting stuck in an ungraded street near the engine house.

MR. PULLMAN IN CHICAGO.

Wholesale Evictions of Strikers Soon To Be Begun by the Company.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—George M. Pullman arrived the second of the company was in 1889. The second of the company was in 1889 until his feet only ill years old. until his election as President he was First Vice-President and general auditor of the Atchison system. He is only 43 years old.

The sub-committee, consisting of R. Somers layes, Robert Fieming, and John Luden of Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, to whom Mr. Reinhart's answer to Mr. Little's charges was referred, met yesterday morning, but took no action upon the subject.

Mr. William H. Male, President of the Atlantic Trust Company, sent in his resignation yesterday as a member of the Atchison Protective Committee.

Committee.
It is said that steps have already been taken to bring the matter of the relates to shippers shown by Mr. Little to have been paid by the Atchison Company to the notice of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and that suits for violation of the Inter-State Commerce law will surely follow.

w. Summonses were served on Mr. Reinhart yessummonses were served on Mr. Reinhart res-terday in two suits brought against him by Ma-tilida Wallace, one for \$50,000 damages and the other for \$5,300. The plaintiff alleges that she bought Atchison stock on the representations of the financial condition of the company made at various times by President Reinhart, and that the sums for which she sues represent the losses on her investment.

FOUGHT OVER BRECKINGIDGE.

dudge Kinkend and Col. Tom Pepper Come to Blows in a Barroom. LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 10.—Judge George B. Kinkend, one of the Hon. W. Owen's supporters n the Breckinridge Congress fight, and Col. Tom Pepper of whiskey fame, who is a Breckpridge man, had a fight in the wine room of ingide man, had a fight in the wine room of the Phoenix Hotel to-night. J. Hull Da-vidson, Pepper, and Kinkead were drink-ing, and Pepper became offended at a remark made by Kinkead about Col. Breckinridge. He used some insulting language to the Judge, who struck him with his waiking stick and then haded several times with his fist. They ellinch-ed and were separated by Davidson and Hotel tlerk Morgan.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 10. - Miss Lula Randall, an acronaut who has been making ascensions at tilendale Park, near this city, for several weeks, met with a fatal accident this evening at the met with a fatal accident this evening at the park. Her hot-air balloon had ascended to a beight of probably 2,500 feet, when Miss Randall cut loose, and the parachute fell rapidly until it opened out and descended more slowly. Just before it reached the ground it was caught by a strong breeze and blown against the top of a tree with such force that Miss Handall's hold was broken and she fell to the ground; a distance of about fifty feet. Her beck was broken as

She Caught a Shark Seven Feet Long. NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 10. Miss Gertrude Lyon was fishing with her father, James Lyon, o-day off Sherwood's Point when she felt an

musually strong tug at her line. She called on her father for assistance. Slowly they pulled in the fish, until at last the mouth of a shark ap-peared. Miss Lyon was frightened, but her father grasped a claim rake and doubt the shark a blow that killed it. He then factened the fish to the beat and rowed to the camp ground, where the shark was found to measure seven feet in length. Three Earthquake Shocks in Memphis. MEMPHIS, Aug. 10. Three shocks of earthmake were felt here at 17:19 o'clock this morning. The vibrations were from southwest to

northeast and were of ten seconds' duration

Tall buildings swayed and windows ratiled, but no damage was done.

OMABA, Aug. 10. The Omaha Guards and the Churston Rifles, State militia, were ordered to outh Omaha by Acting Governor Majors at 5 o'clock this morning. Pour other troops arrived during the day. The workman passed unmolested to the par king louses under the guard of the militia. No hostile demonstration was made by the strikers, and the crowds dispersed as soon as the soldiners approached. Large forces of unskilled men are at work and no trouble is expected. SENATOR HILL FOR ACTION.

Either Pass a Tariff Bill at Once, He Says or Adjourn and Go Home, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. Senator Hill to-night

rave out the following statement in regard to is action to-day in reference to the Tariff bill "My object in offering the resolution to-day was to expedite the disposition of the tariff neasure. Every day's delay is injurious to the siness interests of the country, and the bill should be disposed of one way or the other. It has now been under consideration in conference committee for over a month, and further delay absolutely inexcusable. The conferrees ought to know each other's minds by this time, and in they cannot agree, the fact of such disagree ment should be reported to the two Houses when, if no understanding can be reached upon a bill, Congress should promptly ad ourn and give the country a rest. have now been in session for nearly a whole year, and have had ample opportunity to legislate. A Senator or member who does not know exactly what he wants to do on the tariff uestion, after all this time spent in useless deiberation, is unfit to represent any constitu-ncy. We have deliberated enough. We want action. Let the two Houses take the bill out of the hands of their conference committees and proceed to vote at once upon the disagreeing provisions, and if no agreement can be reached let the whole matter go over until the ext session, and let Congress adjourn to give the business interests of the country a chance to recuperate from the present depression. Congress must arouse from its lethargy, and should act in accordance with public sentiment, and not in defiance of it. Either pass a tariff bill at once or adjourn and go home. These are my sentiments, and I believe they are the

THE CZAR'S DAUGHTER INJURED. A Coach in Which She and Her Husband Were Driving Upset.

Berlin, Aug. 10.-Mail despatches from St. Petersburg tell this story of an accident which sefell the Grand Duchess Xenia and the Grand Duke Michailovitch soon after their marriage

on Aug. 6: "The Grand Duchess and her husband were driving from the imperial palace to Chatcau Kopscha, near Krasnoe-Selo, where they were to pass the next three days. They had just left the wedding dinner party and drove along the highway with a small escort and a few members of the imperial Russian family. The whole district along the route was ablaze with fireworks, which rendered the borses restless and blinded the coachman. Upon nearing a bridge on which Greek fire was burning the horses bolted. The coachman could not see to guide them and the carriage was thrown over he embankment near the bridge and upset in the ditch. The bridal couple were thrown to the ground with great force. Both of the Grand Duchess's arms were sprained, her face was scratched, her body was bruised, and her clothing torn. The Grand Duke suffered less severely. The coachman was injured internally. The bridal couple were helped to another carriage and taken to Chateau Kopscha. The Czar and Czarina were summoned in haste, but when they arrived at the chateau were informed by the doctors that their daughter was not dangerously injured. The Grand Duchess was kept in bed three days, but is now recovering rapidly.

KILLED IN A DUEL.

Chief of the Mexican Stamp Department Shot Through the Heart. CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 10.-In a duel with pistols last evening Sefior José E. Verastegui, Chief of the Government stamp department, was killed by Francisco Romero a well-known Congressman. The seconds of the dead Veras. tegui were Apolinai Costillo, President of the Mexican Senate and editor of El Partido Liberal. and Ramon Prida, a Congressman and editor of El Universal. The seconds of Senor Romero were Señor Barollo, a Spaniard; Gen. Lanro Carillo, ex-Governor of Chihuahua, and a member of the Senate. The duel was the result of a quarrel about a woman, and occurred soon after 4 o'clock near the American cemetery, on the outskirts of the city. On the first fire Verasteen feel with a ball though he first fire Verasteen feel with a ball though he

beguites a sail through his heart, and the body was taken to the police station.

The affair has created a huge semantion in Government and social circles, and is the most notable duel which has occurred in the republic for a dozen years. The quarrel started on Wadnesday afternoon and was so warm that a challenge, acceptance, and date were at once attended to.

It is expected that the duel will put an effec-tual outetus on the rising tide of duelling in Mexico, and may result in the enactment of new and stringent laws against meetings on the field of honor. There are seven duels on the tapis in this city at present. All the principals are prominent men, three of them being members of the na-tional Congre's and the others well-known bus-ness men. Personal misunderstandings of dif-

CHINESE MISSIONARY RIOTS.

SAN PRANCISCO, Aug. 10. Details of the attack on the American Presbyterian church at Sheklung, China, have been received in Canton. It seems the town was wildly excited because of rumors that the mussionaries were seeking native victims to convert into medicine. Street riots began, and the first attack was made on the American church. The white missionaries and their native helpers fled and secured safe quarters among friends, except one native Christian. Ugan Sap Shang, who was overtaken, besten to death, and his mangled body thrown into the river. The mob next attacked the Roman Catholic church, but they were held at bay by those inside, who fired on them. Soon the Mandarin's troops appeared and drove the rioters away. Two days later the Mission Church at Sam Kong was looted, and one native Christian girl was selzed and kept prisoner for several days. The magistrate at Tung Kun, the main city of this district, is held accountable for the riot, and complaint has been sent to the American Consul at Canbon. and their native helpers fled and secured safe

American Consul at Canton LIGHTNING KILLS SEVEN BOYS. They Were Under a Tree to firt Protection

from a Thunder Storm. BASSETT, Tex., Aug. 10. - Nine boys had gathered under a tree to-day for protection from a thunder storm. Lightning struck the tree, killlog seven outright and mortally wounding two. Willie Heath, Archie Petty, John Jacobs, Frank Blanchard, and one unknewn. The wounded

Lost His Life Trying to Catch a Runaway. A runsway team attached to a soda-water wagon belonging to Conrad Steinberger of Paconia avenue, Jersey City, came dashing along Clinton avenue, in West Hobsken, yesterday, John Mctill, a day watchman for the North Hudsen County Kailway Company, made a spring to eatch the bridle of one of the horses. He missed and was knocked down. The wheels of the heavy wagon passed over his body, Councilman Fitzgerabi picked him up and carried him to a neighboring drug store. He was taken to Christ Hospital, where he died.

are Bert Grice and " Bud " Connors.

A Vote to Be Taken on the Chinese Treaty Monday.

Washington, Aug. 10. The Senate went into executive session at 20 clock this afternoon for he purpose of taking up the Chinese treaty. A number of speeches were made, but no vote was taken. It was agreed that the vote should be taken on Monday without further debate. Speeches were made to-day by Senators Per-kins, White, Gray, Palmer, Higgins, and Chandier. It is thought that the treaty will be ratifled.

The American line steamer Paris, from South-ampton, crossed the bar at Sandy Hook in-bound at 1:57 o'clock this morning.

NO HOPE OF AGREEMENT.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE TARIFF CONFERREES FURTHER APART THAN EVER.

Unless the House Recedes Hefore Comgress Meets To-day the Fight Will Be Transferred to the Senate Chamber and Is Likely to Result in the Defeat of All Tariff Legislation at This Session Senator Hill's Resolution Instructing the Conferrees to Report the Status of A Sairs Promises to Provoke an Exciting Debate, in Which Senator Vest Says He Will Refute the Sianders Heaped Upon the Senate Conferres-The House Conferres Making an Effort to Form a Combination With the Louisians and Popullat Sens-

tors on the Basis of a Bounty on Sugar. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10,-The tariff deadlock till exists, but the attempt to agree upon a comnise has been temporarily transferred from the locked doors of the committee room to the open doors of the Senate chamber. The movement that has been on font for more than a week to have some action taken that would permit a discussion in the open Senate of the controversy between the two Houses took shape today in Senator Hill's motion to instruct the Senate conferrees to report to the Senate the status of affairs, and if the conferrees do not reach an agreement before 12 o'clock to-morrow there will be a debate in the Senate that bids fair to result in the defeat of all tariff legislation,

To-night all negotiations of the conference committee are off, and unless the House conferrees receive instructions to recede from their ments of nine-tenths of the people of both attitude of the past few days and agree to the Senate amendments nothing can prevent the adoption of a resolution in the Senate to take the question out of the hands of the conferrees. But for the technically incorrect ruling of Vice-President Stevenson this afternoon, justified, however, by the usage of the Senate, as to the privileged character of Senator Hill's resolution calling for a report from the conference committee, the fight would have taken place then and there. In order to avoid a row until opportunity could be had for consultation, the Vice-President stretched a point and rendered a decision that side-tracked the whole subject temporarily. Unless there is some unexpected change in affairs over night there will be an exciting debate in the Senate to-morrow, during which the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth with regard to the attempts of the conference committee to come to an agreement will be told in plain and emphatic language. Senator Vest will be the confessor of the Senate conferrees. He announced to-day that if an opportunity was given him to-morrow he will take occasion to tell the history of this famous conference committee, and refute the slanders that have been heaped upon the Senate conferrees for their supposed action in endeavoring to reach an agreement. Senator Vest has been for many days in a state of excited indignation at the persistent refusal of the House conferrees to meet their Senate colleagues in a spirit of fairness, and at their stubbornness in refusing lo listen to any plan of agreement except that marked out by the President in his letter to Chairman Wilson. Senator Vest is an eloquent man at all times, but especially so when angry, and if he tells all he knows with regard to the conference committec, as he undoubtedly will do, the public will receive some very interesting and important information, conveyed in the most graphic language permissible under the rules of parliament-

ary decorum. Republicans and Democrats alike realize now that there is no hope of an agreement in confer-ence committee, and that the only practical plan is to take the tariff question out of the hands of the conferrees, at least until it can be thoroughly debated and instructions given to them for their guidance in the future. It is the general opinion, moreover, that the utter failure of the conferrees to come to an agreement to-day, added to the developments of the short but speedy dehate in the Senate, foreshadows the defeat of the Tariff bill, and that for this result the House conferrees will be entirely to blame. The Senate conferrees have made their colleagues, and they even went so far, it is said, as to offer them either free coal or free iron, as well as free augar, but all their propositions were rejected. given by the House conferrees for the failure to seriously consider the offer of free sugar is that it was unaccompanied by the assurance of the Senate conferrees that a bill containing this provision could pass the Senate, which explanation was met by the Senate conferrees with the

There has been a great deal of discussion to day as to the parliamentary status of the Tariff bill in conference committee and what action is necessary in order to get it out of the hands of the conference unless they should themselves make a report. The parliamentary experts have all sorts of opinions on this point, but it is not really important in view of the overwhelming sentiment in the Senate in favor of taking action looking to the adoption of a conference agreement or defeating the bill. The Senators who are disgusted with the action of the House conferrees and disheartened at the pour prospect of getting a vote upon any bill are ready to adopt heroic measures, and even if they are met to morrow by the protest that the Hill resolution or the Aldrich resolution is unparliamentary. they will find other means to get the tariff into their hands or force a report from the confer-

sarcastic suggestion " that a poor excuse is bet-

ence committee. President Cleveland and his friends are seriously alarmed at the situation brought about by his letter to Chairman Wilson, and have been doing everything possible to-day to counteract the effect of the failure of the conference committee to agree and to head off the discussion advertised for to-morrow. Secretary Carlisle was at the Capital this afternoon, and it is re-ported that he suggested to some of the Senstors the parliamentary device of having the Houserceall the bill from its conferrees and agree to the Senate amendments, thus disposing of the bill so far as Congress is concerned and leaving it to the President to sign or veto it as he thought best. The Secretary did not, it is understood, arge this proposition with much enthusiasm, but whether he did or not it will not be considered for the present, or until the Senate has had a chance to free its mind with regard to the action of the conferrees.

The attempt of the representatives and friends of the Admin' tration to create the Impression that the House conferrees are acting entirely spon their own responsibility and without advice or suggestion from President Cleveland is ridiculous in the extreme. Chairman Wilson and Senator Vilas have both made statements for publication to the effect that the President is taking no part whatever in the controversy between the tariff conference, and while he is advised as to what is taking place he discusses it with his friends only in the most general way and with-out presuming to intrude his own desires upon the conferrees of either House. These state-ments have no weight whatever in view of the fact that every night and at various times during the day the President is told of what is taking place in the conference committee room, ble informant generally being Chairman Wilson himself, and that each morning when the conference meets Chairman Wilson declines to accept the propositions of the Sepate, some of which he holds under advisement over night. Secretaries Carible and Gresbain, moreover, spend much of their time at the Capital, and the Secretary of State in particular has been active in the rôle of mutual friend of the President and the House conferrers, and on several sions when the conference committee has been